United Nations S/AC.49/2018/14

Security Council

Distr.: General
6 February 2018

Original: English

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)

Note verbale dated 6 November 2017 from the Permanent Mission of Slovakia to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of Slovakia to the United Nations has the honour to submit herewith the report of the Slovak Republic on the implementation of Security Council resolution 2371 (2017) to the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) (see annex).

18-01796 (E) 010318

Please recycle

Annex to the note verbale dated 6 November 2017 from the Permanent Mission of Slovakia to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

Report of the Slovak Republic on the implementation of Security Council resolution 2371 (2017)

Slovakia and the other States members of the European Union have jointly implemented the restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea imposed by the Security Council in its resolution 2371 (2017), by taking the following common measures:[1]

(a) Council Implementing Decision (CFSP) 2017/1459 of 10 August 2017 implementing Decision (CFSP) 2016/849 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, implementing the designation of additional persons and entities (travel ban and asset freeze);

(b) Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/1457 of 10 August 2017 amending Council Regulation (EC) No. 329/2007 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,[2] which gives effect to Council Implementing Decision 2017/1459;

(c) Council Decision (CFSP) 2017/1562 of 14 September 2017 amending Decision (CFSP) 2016/849 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which sets out the commitment of the European Union to the implementation of the measures contained in resolution 2371 (2017), namely:

(i) Prohibition on entering member States' ports for vessels designated by the Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 2371 (2017), unless entry is required in the case of emergency or in the case of return to the vessel's port of origination. The Committee can grant an exemption under certain conditions;

(ii) Clarification that the prohibition on owning, leasing or operating any vessel flagged by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea also applies to chartering vessels flagged by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;

(iii) Prohibition on procuring coal, iron and iron ore from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The prohibition does not apply if the conditions set out in paragraph 8 of resolution 2371 (2017) are met;

(iv) Prohibition on procuring seafood from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;

(v) Prohibition on procuring lead and lead ore from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;

(vi) Prohibition on exceeding, on any date after 5 August 2017, the total number of work authorizations for nationals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea provided in member States' jurisdictions and valid on 5 August 2017. The Committee can grant exemptions on a case-by-case basis under certain conditions;

[1] All common measures are published in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

[2] Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/1457 is no longer in force as it has been integrated into Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1509 of 30 August 2017 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and repealing Regulation (EC) No. 329/2007.

(vii) Prohibition on the opening of new joint ventures or the expansion of existing joint ventures. The Committee can grant exemptions on a case-by-case basis;

(viii) Clarification that the prohibitions on transferring funds to or from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea also apply to the clearing of funds;

(ix) Clarification that companies performing financial services commensurate with those provided by banks are considered financial institutions;

(x) Obligation to seize and dispose of items the export of which is prohibited under resolution 2371 (2017);

(d) Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1548 of 14 September 2017 amending Regulation (EU) 2017/1509 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which gives effect to the measures set out in Council Decision (CFSP) 2017/1562 of 14 September 2017.

The Council regulations listed above are binding in their entirety and directly applicable in all States members of the European Union.

Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1509 of 30 August 2017 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and repealing Regulation (EC) No 329/2007 requires member States to determine the penalties applicable to infringements of their provisions. The penalties determined by Slovakia are set out in article I, sections 21 to 23, of Act No. 289/2016 Coll. of 11 October 2016, on the execution of international sanctions, by which Act No. 126/2011 Coll. was repealed and replaced, and in other relevant legal acts.

The competent authorities of the Slovak Republic for the execution of sanctions are stipulated in article I, section 4, of Act No. 289/2016 Coll., with reference to the responsibilities and competences laid down pursuant to Act No. 575/2001 Coll., on the organization of government activities and on the organization of central State administration. Act No. 289/2016 Coll. lays down provisions on the implementation of international sanctions, mostly in the following areas:

(a) Business and non-financial services;

(b) Financial services, financial markets, money transfers and other means of payment;

(c) Purchase and sale of securities and investment coupons;

(d) Transport, postal services and electronic communications;

(e) Technical infrastructure;

(f) Scientific, technical, cultural and sports-related relations;

(g) Restrictions on the exercise of property rights;

(h) Travel and issuance of visas.

Act No. 289/2016 Coll. also sets out certain obligations for natural and legal persons. It allows the streamlining of the process of freezing funds and introduces a comprehensive procedure for freezing and unfreezing assets.

Pursuant to article 50 (1) of Act No. 483/2001 Coll., on banks and on the amendment of several acts, when the National Bank of Slovakia finds any shortcomings in the operations of a bank or a foreign bank branch constituting violations of legally binding acts of the European Union pertaining to banking activities, it may require a bank or a foreign bank branch to adopt recovery measures,

impose a fine on a bank or a foreign bank branch or even revoke the banking authorization.

As regards restrictions on admission (visa ban), Act No. 404/2011, on the residence of aliens and on the amendment of several acts, together with Council Decision (CFSP) 2016/849 and Council Regulation (EC) No. 539/2001, provides the basis for the refusal of admission and denial of requests for visas. Act No. 404/2011 governs the conditions for the entry and stay of foreign nationals in Slovakia. It regulates, among other things, the scope of activities of public authorities in the area of visas, the conditions for the entry of aliens into the territory of the Slovak Republic, the conditions of residence, the issuance of documents for aliens, the registration of persons and residence control, administrative expulsion and bans on entry, the detention of third-country nationals and their placement in facilities, and the air transit of third-country nationals through the territory of the Slovak Republic.

The entry of vessels into public ports is regulated by article 5 of Act No. 338/2000 Coll., on inland navigation and on the amendment of several acts. The transport authority has responsibilities relating to the prohibition of the entry of vessels into public ports.

Act No. 392/2011 Coll. of 19 October 2011 (as amended), on trading in defence industry products, requires an export authorization for the sale, transfer or export of arms and related materiel[3] to third countries and an authorization for the provision of brokering services related to military activities. The principal body responsible for the sale, transfer or export of arms and related materiel is the Ministry of Economy. Act No. 392/2011 Coll. and Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP of 8 December 2008 defining common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment, together with Council Decision (CFSP) 2016/849, provide the basis for the enforcement of the arms embargo against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the ban on related brokering services.

According to Act No. 39/2011 (as amended), on dual-use items, an export authorization is required for the export, transfer, transit and brokering of dual-use items. The principal body responsible for controlling the export, transfer and brokering of dual-use items is the Ministry of Economy. Act No. 39/2011, together with Council Regulation (EC) No 428/2009 of 5 May 2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items, provides the basis for the control of dual-use items relevant to Security Council resolutions concerning the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

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[3] The Act applies to all goods included in the Common Military List of the European Union (*Official Journal of the European Union* C 129, 21 April 2015, p. 1).

United Nations S/AC.49/2018/15

Security Council

Distr.: General
6 February 2018

Original: English

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)

Note verbale dated 11 January 2018 from the Permanent Mission of the Philippines to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of the Philippines presents its compliments to the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006), concerning the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and has the honour to transmit herewith the report of the Philippines on the implementation of Security Council resolutions 2321 (2016), 2371 (2017) and 2375 (2017) (see annex).

18-01897 (E) 230218

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Annex to the note verbale dated 11 January 2018 from the Permanent Mission of the Philippines to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

Report of the Philippines on the implementation of Security Council resolutions 2321 (2016), 2371 (2017) and 2375 (2017)

1. The Philippines supports the adoption of Security Council resolutions 2321 (2016), 2371 (2017) and 2375 (2017) and the provisions therein.

2. The Philippines supports the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula through peaceful means and an immediate return to constructive dialogue.

3. In compliance with the aforementioned resolutions, three inter-agency meetings have been convened to disseminate information on the provisions of those resolutions. An inter-agency body that includes the Office of the Executive Secretary and the Office of the President has discussed the provisions of the resolutions that can be implemented immediately and that are specific to agency mandates and responsibilities.

4. A list of individuals, entities and vessels subject to an asset freeze, a travel ban and vessel seizure has been circulated to the relevant implementing agencies.

5. The Bureau of Immigration has undertaken the imposition of a travel ban against the individuals whose names are included in the resolutions and added them to the Bureau's blacklist. Based on the records in the Bureau's centralized query support system, none of the individuals listed in the resolutions have travel records in the Philippines.

6. The Department of Trade and Industry, through its Strategic Trade Management Office, continues to monitor trade with countries and entities of concern identified in all Security Council resolutions and regulates the issue of trade authorization. Pursuant to the Strategic Trade Management Act, the Department is undertaking inter-agency consultations and coordination with the Bureau of Customs, the Philippine Economic Zone Authority and other relevant government agencies to finalize implementing rules and regulations with respect to trade. Once those have been finalized, shipments without authorizations from the Strategic Trade Management Office may be detained and seized. Locally-based companies that violate United Nations sanctions will be identified and included in the list of entities of concern.

7. The Department of Trade and Industry and the Department of Foreign Affairs have separately requested the Executive Secretary, as chair of the Strategic Trade Management Committee of the National Security Council, to issue an order directing specific government agencies to implement the United Nations sanctions.

8. The central bank of the Philippines, Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas, has advised all financial institutions under its supervision to closely monitor and exercise vigilance with respect to any financial transactions by individuals and entities referred to in Security Council resolution 2321 (2016). With regard to Council resolution 2371 (2017), the central bank is closely studying the matter and will advise the Department of Foreign Affairs of action taken in that regard.

9. As at 23 June 2017, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea remains a jurisdiction that is subject to the Financial Action Task Force, which has called upon its members and other jurisdictions to apply countermeasures to protect the international financial system from the ongoing and substantial risks of money-laundering and terrorist financing emanating from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The Task Force has serious concerns regarding the threat posed by the illicit

activities of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea relating to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and the financing thereof. In that regard, the central bank had previously issued circular No. 2014-047, dated 2 September 2014, to disseminate resolution No. 64 of the Anti-Money Laundering Council, which directs all frontline personnel to apply enhanced due diligence with respect to business relationships and transactions relating to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, among others.

10. In addition, the central bank disseminated circulars on 3 November 2017 to all financial institutions under its supervision so as to facilitate the effective implementation of the measures imposed pursuant to Security Council resolution 2371 (2017).

United Nations S/AC.49/2018/16

Security Council

Distr.: General
7 February 2018

Original: English

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)

Note verbale dated 6 February 2018 from the Permanent Mission of Sweden to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of Sweden to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) and has the honour to submit herewith its implementation report pursuant to resolution 2375 (2017) (see annex).

18-01901 (E) 060318

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Annex to the note verbale dated 6 February 2018 from the Permanent Mission of Sweden to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

Report of Sweden on the implementation of Sècurity Council resolution 2375 (2017)

1. Sweden and the other States members of the European Union have jointly implemented the restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea imposed under the provisions of Security Council resolution 2375 (2017) by taking the following common measures:

(a) Council Implementing Decision (CFSP) 2017/1573 of 15 September 2017 implementing Decision (CFSP) 2016/849 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, implementing the designation of additional persons and entities (travel ban and asset freeze);

(b) Council Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/1568 of 15 September 2017 implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/1509 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which gives effect to Council Implementing Decision (CFSP) 2017/1573;

(c) Council Decision (CFSP) 2017/1838 of 10 October 2017 amending Decision (CFSP) 2016/849 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Council Decision referred to above sets out the commitment of the European Union to the implementation of the measures contained in Security Council resolution 2375 (2017):

- Trade ban on weapons of mass destruction-related dual-use items adopted by the sanctions committee pursuant to paragraph 4 of resolution 2375 (2017)
- Trade ban on conventional arms-related items adopted by the sanctions committee pursuant to paragraph 5 of resolution 2375 (2017)
- Prohibition on the entry into the ports of Member States of vessels designated by the sanctions committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 2375 (2017)
- Obligation on Member States that are flag States and that do not consent to inspection of a vessel on the high seas to direct the vessel to proceed to an appropriate and convenient port for the required inspection
- Deregistration of vessels designated by the sanctions committee pursuant to paragraph 8 of resolution 2375 (2017)
- Prohibition on facilitating or engaging in ship-to-ship transfers to or from vessels flagged by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of any goods or items that are being supplied, sold or transferred to or from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea
- Prohibition on exporting condensates and natural gas liquids to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea
- Prohibition on exporting refined petroleum products to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The prohibition does not apply if the conditions mentioned in paragraph 14 of resolution 2375 (2017) are met
- Prohibition on the export by each Member State to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of an amount of crude oil that is more than the amount that

the Member State exported in the period of 12 months prior to 11 September 2017. The sanctions committee may grant an exemption on a case-by-case basis under certain conditions

- Prohibition on importing textiles from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The prohibition does not apply if the conditions mentioned in paragraph 16 of resolution 2375 (2017) are met. The sanctions committee may grant an exemption on a case-by-case basis
- Prohibition on providing work authorizations for nationals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the jurisdiction of Member States in connection with admission to their territories. The sanctions committee may grant an exemption on a case-by-case basis under certain conditions
- Prohibition on opening, maintaining and operating joint ventures unless approved by the sanctions committee on a case-by-case basis and obligation to close existing joint ventures
- Obligation to seize and dispose of items the export of which is prohibited by resolution 2375 (2017)

(d) Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1836 of 10 October 2017 amending Regulation (EU) 2017/1509 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which gives effect to the measures provided for in Council Decision (CFSP) 2017/1838.

2. In addition to the common European Union measures, the Swedish authorities, within the scope of their national implementation competence, apply the Act on Certain International Sanctions (1996:95) in implementing the restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea imposed by the Security Council.

3. The aforementioned Council Regulations are binding in their entirety and directly applicable in all States members of the European Union, including Sweden. Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1509, as amended, requires that member States determine the penalties applicable to infringements of the provisions of that regulation. At the national level, penalties for violations of directly applicable European Union law are set out in the relevant sections of Act (1996:95).

4. Sweden has also adopted the Military Equipment Act (1992:1300), under which it requires an export authorization for the sale, supply, transfer or export of arms and related materiel (excluding paramilitary equipment) to third countries and an authorization for the provision of brokering services and other services related to military activities. Act (1992:1300) and Council Decision (CFSP) 2016/849 provide the basis for the enforcement of the arms embargo against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the ban on related brokering services.

5. In addition, Sweden has adopted Decree (2011:67) on Certain Sanctions against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, under which it prohibits the procurement of arms and related materiel (including paramilitary equipment) from and the sale, supply, transfer or export of paramilitary equipment to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

6. As regards restrictions on admission (visa ban), the general legislation of Sweden concerning aliens, Council Decision (CFSP) 2016/849 and Council Regulation (EC) No. 539/2001 provide the basis for refusing admission and denying requests for a visa.

United Nations S/AC.49/2018/17

Security Council

Distr.: General
9 February 2018
English
Original: French

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)

Note verbale dated 6 February 2018 from the Permanent Mission of Monaco to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of the Principality of Monaco to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1718 (2006) and, with reference to the provisions of Security Council resolution 2397 (2017) of 22 December 2017, has the honour to communicate the following.

Further to its note verbale dated 23 October 2017, sent in response to resolutions 2371 (2017) and 2375 (2017) (S/AC.49/2017/96), the Permanent Mission has the honour to inform the Chair that the asset freezes pursuant to resolution 2397 (2017) have been implemented by ministerial decision No. 2018-37 of 18 January 2018.

18-02241 (E) 160218 190218

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United Nations S/AC.49/2018/18

Security Council

Distr.: General
9 February 2018
English
Original: Spanish

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)

Letter dated 8 February 2018 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Mexico to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

I hereby refer to the strengthening of the Security Council sanctions regime against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as a result of the adoption of resolution 2371 (2017).

Pursuant to paragraph 18 of that resolution, I attach herewith a report on the measures taken by Mexico to implement effectively its provisions (see annex).

(*Signed*) Juan **Sandoval Mendiolea**
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

18-02145 (E) 200218 220218

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Annex to the letter dated 8 February 2018 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Mexico to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

Report of Mexico on the implementation of Security Council resolution 2371 (2017)

In order to implement Security Council resolution 2371 (2017) concerning the Democratic People's Republic of Korea effectively, as well as the other Security Council resolutions prohibiting the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from developing nuclear weapons and ballistic missiles and imposing sanctions against individuals or entities linked to their development, the President of Mexico, Enrique Peña Nieto, issued a decree on 7 September 2017, which was published in the Official Gazette, through which the competent agencies of the Mexican Government were instructed to comply fully with Security Council resolutions on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The decree instructs the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to make public the lists issued by the Security Council or its subsidiary bodies identifying individuals or entities subject to the sanctions regime against North Korea that has been in place since 2006.

The competent national authorities (Ministry of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance and Public Credit, the National Immigration Institute, the Ministry of the Navy and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs), report that they have implemented the following actions to date, within their spheres of competence, to comply with the relevant provisions of resolution 2371 (2017).

By means of a decision published in the Official Gazette on 20 September 2017, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs informed the public of the resolutions adopted and lists issued by the Security Council concerning the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, including resolution 2371 (2017).

On 21 September 2017, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Economic Affairs jointly published, in the Official Gazette, an update to the decision establishing measures to restrict the export or import of various goods to listed countries, entities and individuals (embargoes agreement), with a view to implementing the extended measures imposed by the Security Council against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea relating to the export and import of the materials and goods contained in resolution 2371 (2017).

The Financial Intelligence Unit of the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit reported that the 2014 financial reform established, among other things, the concept of "blocked persons", meaning that the various agencies and institutions in the financial sector must immediately suspend acts, transactions or services with any clients or users on the list issued by the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit.

Listing by the Security Council and its sanctions committees is one of the criteria established by the Financial Intelligence Unit for inclusion on the blocked persons list. Financial institutions have an obligation to immediately suspend acts, transactions or services with customers or users reported to them by the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit through a blocked persons list, which is confidential. The purpose of the blocked persons list is to prevent and detect acts, omissions or transactions involving resources that could be used for the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

As a result, the Financial Intelligence Unit updated the blocked persons list in accordance with annexes I and II of resolution 2371 (2017). The Unit also reiterated its request to the Mexican financial and non-financial sectors to suspend acts, transactions or services with clients or users designated in the lists in resolution 2371 (2017), including cases in which the designated individuals or entities appear as:

- Owner, joint owner, trustor or legal representative or proxy, including when identified as beneficiary or trustee, to take effect whenever the trust's funds are to be used.
- Agent managing funds for clients or users.
- Owner of rights, funds or property, joint owner or direct or indirect owner, including any funds arising from such rights, funds or property.

The Directorate-General of Protocol of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs reported that, as at 2016, there were five accredited diplomats of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in Mexico. Currently, and in compliance with resolution 2371 (2017), the embassy in Mexico is composed of three staff members. North Korean diplomats receive their salary through a single bank account, into which value-added tax reimbursement to the embassy and its staff is deposited.

The National Immigration Institute added the persons listed in resolution 2371 (2017) to national immigration alerts to prevent their entry into or transit through Mexican territory.

The Ministry of the Navy constantly monitors maritime traffic to ensure early detection and identification of foreign vessels sailing towards national waters. The Ministry of the Navy instructed naval command units and port authorities to work with general port administrations to follow and report cases of North Korean vessels attempting to reach Mexican ports, pursuant to Security Council resolutions, including resolution 2371 (2017).

United Nations S/AC.49/2018/19

Security Council

Distr.: General
14 February 2018

Original: English

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)

Note verbale dated 9 February 2018 from the Permanent Mission of Norway to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of Norway to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) and has the honour to transmit herewith information on the measures taken by the Government of Norway in accordance with Security Council resolution 2371 (2017), in particular paragraph 18 thereof, and Security Council resolution 2375 (2017), in particular paragraph 19 thereof, in which all States were called upon to report to the Council within 90 days of the adoption of the resolution, and thereafter upon request by the Committee, on concrete measures they had taken in order to implement effectively the provisions of the resolution.

The Government of Norway would like to inform the Committee that Norway has revised its applicable national regulations in order to implement the provisions of the above-mentioned resolutions. Most of the provisions in resolutions 2371 (2017) and 2375 (2017) are covered by the Norwegian regulation on sanctions and restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of 15 December 2006 and subsequent updates. That national legislation also includes additional restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea adopted by the European Union that Norway has chosen to implement. To that end, European Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1509 of 30 August 2017 has been made part of Norway's national regulation. The national regulation has recently been updated (on 21 November 2017) in the light of the two above-mentioned resolutions. The following changes are highlighted:

- Prohibition on the procurement of coal, iron and iron ore from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;
- Prohibition on the procurement of seafood from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;
- Prohibition on the procurement of lead and lead ore from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;
- Prohibition on the export of condensates and natural gas liquids to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;

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- Prohibition on the export of refined petroleum products to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;
- Prohibition on the export of an amount of crude oil exceeding the amount exported by Norway in the 12 months prior to 11 September 2017;
- Prohibition on the import of textiles from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;
- Prohibition from entering into Norway's ports for vessels designated by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006), pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 2371 (2017) and paragraph 6 of resolution 2375 (2017);
- Clarification that the prohibition from owning, leasing or operating any vessel flagged by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea extends to chartering;
- Prohibition on facilitating or engaging in ship-to-ship transfers to or from vessels flagged by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of any goods or items that are being supplied, sold or transferred to or from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;
- Prohibition on opening, maintaining or operating joint ventures, and an obligation to close existing joint ventures;
- Clarification that the prohibition on transferring funds to or from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea also applies to the clearing of funds.

The designation of persons and entities by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) is automatically in force in Norway through a hyperlink to the Committee's sanctions list.

In addition to the Norwegian regulation on sanctions and restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, some of the elements in resolutions 2371 (2017) and 2375 (2017) are covered by other legislation.

The arms embargoes imposed in Security Council resolutions are implemented at the national level by virtue of Norway's Export Control Act and Export Control Regulations.

Regarding restrictions on admissions and/or travel restrictions, under Act No. 64 of 24 June 1988 concerning the entry of foreign nationals into the Kingdom of Norway and their presence in the realm (Immigration Act), the Norwegian Directorate of Immigration is instructed to prevent entry into or transit through Norwegian territory of all persons who have been designated by the Security Council or the Committee. That legislation is also used when considering work authorizations for nationals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and the relevant national authorities have been instructed to follow up on the additional restrictions from resolution 2375 (2017) in that field.

Please be assured that Norway will take an active approach to ensure the effective implementation of the provisions of resolutions.

United Nations S/AC.49/2018/20

Security Council

Distr.: General
21 February 2018

Original: English

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)

Note verbale dated 19 February 2018 from the Permanent Mission of Finland to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of Finland to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) and has the honour to transmit herewith, with reference to paragraph 18 of Security Council resolution 2371 (2017) and paragraph 19 of resolution 2375 (2017), the report of Finland on the measures taken to implement effectively resolutions 2371 (2017) and 2375 (2017) (see annex).

18-02844 (E) 020318

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Annex to the note verbale dated 19 February 2018 from the Permanent Mission of Finland to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

Report of Finland on the implementation of Security Council resolutions 2371 (2017) and 2375 (2017)

Measures adopted by the European Union pursuant to resolution 2371 (2017)

The restrictive measures adopted by the European Union against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are based on Council Decision (CFSP) 2016/849 of 27 May 2016 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and repealing Decision 2013/183/CFSP, and Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1509 of 30 August 2017 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and repealing Regulation (EC) No 329/2007, as amended.

Finland and the other States members of the European Union have jointly implemented the sanctions against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea imposed in Security Council resolution 2371 (2017) by taking the following common measures:[1]

- Council Implementing Decision (CFSP) 2017/1459 of 10 August 2017 implementing Decision (CFSP) 2016/849 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/1457 of 10 August 2017 amending Council Regulation (EC) No 329/2007 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, implementing the designation of additional persons and entities (travel ban and asset freeze)
- Council Decision (CFSP) 2017/1562 of 14 September 2017 amending Decision (CFSP) 2016/849 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which provides the basis for the implementation of other measures imposed in resolution 2371 (2017), notably:
  - Prohibition of the entry into ports of vessels designated by the Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 2371 (2017), unless entry is required in the case of an emergency or in the case of the vessel returning to its port of origination, or unless approved in advance by the Committee
  - Clarification that the prohibition on owning, leasing or operating any vessel flagged by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea also includes the chartering of vessels flagged by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea
  - Prohibition of the procurement of coal, iron and iron ore from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea if the conditions set out in paragraph 8 of resolution 2371 (2017) are not met
  - Prohibition of the procurement of seafood from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea
  - Prohibition of the procurement of lead and lead ore from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea
  - Prohibition on exceeding, on any date after 5 August 2017, the total number of work authorizations for nationals of the Democratic People's Republic

[1] All common measures are published in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

of Korea provided in the member State's jurisdiction and valid on 5 August 2017, unless approved in advance by the Committee

- Prohibition of the opening of new joint ventures or the expansion of existing joint ventures with entities or individuals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, unless approved in advance by the Committee

- Clarification that the prohibition on the transfer of funds to or from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea also applies to the clearing of funds

- Clarification that companies performing financial services commensurate with those provided by banks are considered financial institutions

- Obligation to seize and dispose of items the supply, sale, transfer or export of which is prohibited in resolution 2371 (2017) that are identified in inspections

• Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1548 of 14 September 2017 amending Regulation (EU) 2017/1509 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which provides for the implementation of the above measures falling within the scope of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union.

Measures adopted by the European Union pursuant to resolution 2375 (2017)

Finland and the other States members of the European Union have jointly implemented the sanctions against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea imposed in Security Council resolution 2375 (2017) by taking the following common measures:

• Council Implementing Decision (CFSP) 2017/1573 of 15 September 2017 implementing Decision (CFSP) 2016/849 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Council Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/1568 of 15 September 2017 implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/1509 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, implementing the designation of additional persons and entities (travel ban and asset freeze)

• Council Decision (CFSP) 2017/1838 of 10 October 2017 amending Decision (CFSP) 2016/849 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which provides the basis for the implementation of other measures imposed in resolution 2375 (2017), notably:

- Prohibition of the supply, sale, transfer or export of all items, materials, equipment, goods and technology, as determined by the Security Council or the Committee pursuant to paragraph 4 of resolution 2375 (2017), that could contribute to the nuclear-related, ballistic-missile-related or other weapons of mass destruction-related programmes of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

- Prohibition of the supply, sale, transfer or export of any item listed in the conventional arms dual-use list adopted by the Committee pursuant to paragraph 5 of resolution 2375 (2017)

- Prohibition of the entry into ports of vessels designated by the Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 2375 (2017)

- Obligation on member States to inspect vessels on the high seas, with the consent of the flag State, if they have information that provides reasonable grounds to believe that the cargo of such vessels contains items the supply, sale, transfer or export of which is prohibited

- Obligation to report to the Committee if the flag State of the vessel does not consent to the required inspection
- Obligation on a member State that is the flag State of a vessel but does not consent to inspection on the high seas to direct the vessel to proceed to an appropriate and convenient port for the required inspection
- Obligation to deregister vessels designated by the Committee
- Prohibition on facilitating or engaging in ship-to-ship transfers to or from vessels flagged by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of any goods or items that are being supplied, sold or transferred to or from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea
- Prohibition of the supply, sale or transfer to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of all condensates and natural gas liquids
- Prohibition of the supply, sale or transfer to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of all refined petroleum products
- Prohibition of the supply, sale or transfer to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of an amount of crude oil that is in excess of the amount the member State supplied, sold or transferred in the period of 12 months prior to 11 September 2017, unless approved in advance by the Committee
- Prohibition of the procurement of textiles from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea
- Prohibition on providing work authorizations for nationals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the member State's jurisdiction in connection with admission to its territory, unless approved in advance by the Committee
- Prohibition of the opening, maintenance and operation of all joint ventures with entities or individuals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, unless approved in advance by the Committee
- Obligation to seize and dispose of items the supply, sale, transfer or export of which is prohibited in resolution 2375 (2017) that are identified in inspections

• Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1836 of 10 October 2017 amending Regulation (EU) 2017/1509 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which provides for the implementation of the above measures falling within the scope of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union.

Furthermore, the European Union imposed additional restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. These measures are provided for in Council Decision (CFSP) 2017/1860 of 16 October 2017 amending Decision (CFSP) 2016/849 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1858 of 16 October 2017 amending Regulation (EU) 2017/1509 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Council Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/1859 of 16 October 2017 implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/1509 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

National implementing measures

The above-mentioned European Union Council Regulations are binding in their entirety and directly applicable in all States members of the European Union.

Regulation (EU) 2017/1509 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea requires member States to determine the penalties applicable to infringements of its provisions.

At the national level, sanctions are enforced by virtue of the Act on the Enforcement of Certain Obligations of Finland as a Member of the United Nations and of the European Union (Sanctions Act, No. 659/1967). The Sanctions Act, together with the Criminal Code (No. 39/1889), provides for the penalties and forfeitures to be imposed for violations of European Union Council Regulations.

According to chapter 46, section 1 (9), of the Criminal Code, a person who violates or attempts to violate a regulatory provision contained in or issued on the basis of a European Union Council Regulation on restrictive measures shall be sentenced for a regulation offence to a fine or to imprisonment for at most two years. Pursuant to chapter 46, sections 2 and 3, of the Criminal Code, the penalty for an aggravated regulation offence is at least four months and at most four years of imprisonment, and when the regulation offence is deemed petty, the offender shall be sentenced for a petty regulation offence to a fine.

The arms embargoes imposed in Security Council resolutions and European Union Council Decisions are implemented at the national level by virtue of the Act on the Export of Defence Materiel (No. 282/2012). This legislation applies to all goods included in the Common Military List of the European Union. The export of arms and related materiel and the provision of brokering services and other services related to military activities are subject to specific authorization. Authorization will not be granted for the export of defence materiel to any country that is subject to an arms embargo, unless grounds for exemption exist for the type of export in question, as provided for in a Security Council resolution or a European Union Council Decision.

According to chapter 46, section 11, of the Criminal Code, violation or attempted violation of the authorization scheme referred to in the Act on the Export of Defence Materiel is punishable as a defence supplies export offence. The offender shall be fined or imprisoned for a maximum period of four years.

The export, transit and brokering of dual-use goods, software and technology require a licence from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as provided for in the Act on the Control of Exports of Dual-Use Goods (Act No. 562/1996), in line with the European Union export control regime governed by Council Regulation (EC) No. 428/2009 of 5 May 2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items, as amended. Authorization can be denied on the grounds of, inter alia, international obligations that are binding on Finland. Violations or attempted violations of a regulatory provision contained in the Act are punishable as a regulation offence, as provided for in chapter 46, sections 1 to 3, of the Criminal Code.

The Aliens Act (No. 301/2004) regulates the requirements concerning admission into Finland and visa issuance. The Aliens Act, together with Council Decision (CFSP) 2016/849 and Council Regulation (EC) No. 539/2001 of 15 March 2001 listing the third countries whose nationals must be in possession of visas when crossing the external borders and those whose nationals are exempt from that requirement, as amended, provides the basis for the refusal of admission to and the denial of visa applications for persons subject to a travel ban.

Responsibility for the enforcement of European Union restrictive measures is divided among the relevant national authorities. For example, the freezing of funds of a natural or legal person designated in a Council Regulation is executed by the Enforcement Authority at the request of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Other competent authorities include the National Bureau of Investigation, the Finnish Border Guard and Finnish Customs.

United Nations S/AC.49/2018/21

Security Council

Distr.: General
21 February 2018

Original: English

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)

Note verbale dated 16 February 2018 from the Permanent Mission of Hungary to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of Hungary to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) and has the honour to transmit herewith the report of Hungary on the implementation of Security Council resolution 2371 (2017) (see annex I) and the report of Hungary on the implementation of Security Council resolution 2375 (2017) (see annex II).

18-02777 (E) 060318

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Annex I to the note verbale dated 16 February 2018 from the Permanent Mission of Hungary to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

Report of Hungary on the implementation of Security Council resolution 2371 (2017)

Hungary and the other States members of the European Union have jointly implemented the restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea imposed by the Security Council in its resolution 2371 (2017) by adopting the following common measures.[1]

Common implementing measures

1. Council Implementing Decision (CFSP) 2017/1459 of 10 August 2017 implementing Decision (CFSP) 2016/849 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, implementing the designation of additional persons and entities (travel ban and asset freeze).

2. Council Decision (CFSP) 2016/849, which is binding for all States members of the European Union, orders a complete embargo on arms and related materiel to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. This prohibition covers every item on the Common Military List of the European Union. The embargo applies to the export and import of these items as well as the related services.

3. Hungary applies the above-mentioned restrictions in line with the provisions of Government Decree No. 157/2017 concerning the licensing of military technology-related activities and certifications of undertakings, which ensures that every trade activity related to arms and related materials is subject to licensing and that a negative decision is mandatory, inter alia, for transactions contravening the international obligations of Hungary.

4. Based on the provisions of Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1509 of 30 August 2017 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and repealing Regulation (EC) No. 329/2007, States members of the European Union have in place a strict prohibitive regime on the export of dual-use items to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which bans the export of any item contained in annex I to Council Regulation (EC) No. 428/2009 of 5 May 2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items. Moreover, it designates other proliferation-sensitive items and materials that may contribute to the weapons of mass destruction- or missile-related programmes of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

5. Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1509 implements restrictive measures on conventional arms- and weapons of mass destruction-related items, which are to be determined in accordance with paragraphs 4 and 5 of Security Council resolution 2371 (2017).

6. The catch-all policy enshrined in article 4 of Council Regulation (EC) 428/2009 also prevents the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from obtaining conventional arms-, weapons of mass destruction- and missile-related technologies from the European Union.

[1] All common measures are published in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

7. Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/1457 of 10 August 2017 amending Council Regulation (EC) No. 329/2007 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

8. Council Decision (CFSP) 2017/1562 of 14 September 2017 amending Decision (CFSP) 2016/849 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which sets out the commitment of the European Union to the implementation of the measures contained in Security Council resolution 2371 (2017):

(a) Prohibition on the entry into the ports of Member States of any vessel designated by the Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 2371 (2017) unless entry is required because of emergency or in the case of return to its port of origination. The Committee can grant an exemption under certain conditions;

(b) Clarification that the prohibition on owning, leasing or operating any vessel flagged by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea also includes chartering vessels flagged by that country, pursuant to paragraph 7 of resolution 2371 (2017);

(c) Prohibition on procuring coal, iron and iron ore from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The prohibition does not apply if the conditions mentioned in paragraph 8 of resolution 2371 (2017) are met;

(d) Prohibition on procuring seafood from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, pursuant to paragraph 9 of resolution 2371 (2017);

(e) Prohibition on procuring lead and lead ore from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, pursuant to paragraph 10 of resolution 2371 (2017);

(f) Prohibition on exceeding, on any date after 5 August 2017, the total number of work authorizations for nationals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea provided in the jurisdictions of Member States and valid on 5 August 2017. The Committee can grant an exemption on a case-by-case basis under certain conditions (resolution 2371 (2017), para. 11);

(g) Prohibition on opening new joint ventures or expanding existing joint ventures. The Committee can grant an exemption on a case-by-case basis (resolution 2371 (2017), para. 12);

(h) Clarification that the prohibition on transferring funds to or from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea applies also to the clearing of funds, pursuant to paragraph 13 of resolution 2371 (2017);

(i) Clarification that companies performing financial services commensurate with those provided by banks are considered financial institutions (resolution 2371 (2017), para. 14);

(j) Obligation to seize and dispose of items the export of which is prohibited by resolution 2371 (2017).

9. Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1548 of 14 September 2017 amending Regulation (EU) 2017/1509 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which gives effect to the measures provided by Council Decision (CFSP) 2017/1562.

Penalties

10. The above-mentioned Council Regulations are binding in their entirety and directly applicable in all States members of the European Union. Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1509 requires States members to determine the penalties applicable to infringement of their provisions.

11. The penalties determined by Hungary are set out in Act C of 2012 on the Criminal Code. Violation of the restrictive measures has criminal law consequences in the following cases:

(a) Terrorist financing;

(b) Violation of international economic restrictions;

(c) Failure to report violations of international economic restrictions;

(d) Criminal offences with military items and services;

(e) Smuggling of illegal immigrants;

(f) Facilitation of unauthorized residence.

12. In addition to the criminal law consequences, the government office of the capital city, Budapest, may impose a fine ranging from 100,000 to 5,000,000 forints on a person who negligently violates the obligation to respect foreign trade restrictions imposed by international sanctions.

National institutions applying the financial and asset-related restrictive measures

13. The National Assembly of Hungary adopted Act LII of 2017 on the implementation of financial and asset-related restrictive measures ordered by the European Union and the Security Council in May 2017, and the Act entered into force on 26 June. The Hungarian authorities apply the restrictive measures of the Security Council directly on the basis of the Act.

14. According to the provisions of the new Act, financial and non-financial service providers (determined by Act LIII of 2017 on preventing and combating money-laundering and terrorist financing) are obliged to prepare internal rules. In addition, the service providers must have a screening system that ensures the prompt implementation of targeted financial sanctions. Furthermore, the rules related to data protection, the exemption procedure and the prohibition on making funds or economic resources available and restrictions on the transfer of funds, as well as a special type of legal remedy, have been reviewed and clarified in the Act.

15. The Central Bank of Hungary, as a supervisory authority, informs directly the associations of the supervised service providers (e.g., the Hungarian Banking Association, the Hungarian Leasing Association, the Association of Hungarian Insurance Companies, the Association of Investment Services, the Association of Hungarian Investment Fund and Asset Management Companies, the Hungarian Venture Capital and Private Equity Association) about relevant changes to restrictive measures and sanctions.

16. As a new element of the legislative framework, as of 20 July 2017, sections 32–34 of Decree No. 19/2017. (VII. 19.) of the Central Bank contain provisions concerning the development of a screening system for the implementation of restrictive measures imposed by the European Union and the Security Council relating to funds and other financial interests, and the minimum requirements for the operation of the sanctions screening system.

17. On 18 September 2017, the Central Bank organized a professional workshop together with the Hungarian financial intelligence unit and the counter-terrorism information and criminal analyses centre. A total of 65 professionals of nine associations participated in the event and discussed the targeted financial sanctions (e.g., United Nations resolutions against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea).

18. Based on Act LII of 2017, the Hungarian financial intelligence unit is the central authority for the implementation of financial and asset-related restrictive measures. Regarding the sanctions related to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the unit introduced the following measures:

(a) Published all the Security Council resolutions related to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on its website;

(b) Informed the bodies representing the service providers supervised by the unit about the sanctions.

Annex II to the note verbale dated 16 February 2018 from the Permanent Mission of Hungary to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

Report of Hungary on the implementation of Security Council resolution 2375 (2017)

Hungary and the other States members of the European Union have jointly implemented the restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea imposed by the Security Council in its resolution 2375 (2017) by adopting the following common measures.[1]

Common implementing measures

1. Council Implementing Decision (CFSP) 2017/1573 of 15 September 2017 implementing Decision (CFSP) 2016/849 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, implementing the designation of additional persons and entities (travel ban and asset freeze).

2. Council Decision (CFSP) 2016/849, which is binding for all States members of the European Union, orders a complete embargo on arms and related materiel to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. This prohibition covers every item on the Common Military List of the European Union. The embargo applies to the export and import of these items as well as the related services.

3. Hungary applies the above-mentioned restrictions in line with the provisions of Government Decree No. 157/2017 concerning the licensing of military technology-related activities and certifications of undertakings, which ensures that every trade activity related to arms and related materials is subject to licensing and that a negative decision is mandatory, inter alia, for transactions contravening the international obligations of Hungary.

4. Based on the provisions of Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1509 of 30 August 2017 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and repealing Regulation (EC) No. 329/2007, States members of the European Union have in place a strict prohibitive regime on the export of dual-use items to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which bans the export of any item contained in annex I to Council Regulation (EC) No. 428/2009 of 5 May 2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items. Moreover, it designates other proliferation-sensitive items and materials that may contribute to the weapons of mass destruction- or missile-related programmes of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

5. Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1509 implements restrictive measures on conventional arms- and weapons of mass destruction-related items, which are to be determined in accordance with paragraphs 4 and 5 of Security Council resolution 2375 (2017).

6. The catch-all policy enshrined in article 4 of Council Regulation (EC) 428/2009 also prevents the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from obtaining conventional arms-, weapons of mass destruction- and missile-related technologies from the European Union.

[1] All common measures are published in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

7. Council Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/1568 of 15 September 2017 implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/1509 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

8. Council Decision (CFSP) 2017/1838 of 10 October 2017 amending Decision (CFSP) 2016/849 concerning restrictive measure against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which sets out the commitment of the European Union to the implementation of the measures contained in Security Council resolution 2375 (2017):

(a) Prohibition on the entry into the ports of Member States of vessels designated by the Committee, pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 2375 (2017);

(b) Obligation for Member States that are flag States and that do not consent to inspection of a vessel on the high seas to direct the vessel to proceed to an appropriate and convenient port for the required inspection (resolution 2375 (2017), para. 7);

(c) Deregistration of vessels designated by the Committee pursuant to paragraph 8 of resolution 2375 (2017);

(d) Obligation for Member States to submit a report to the Committee when a flag State does not cooperate with inspections (resolution 2375 (2017), para. 9);

(e) Prohibition on facilitating or engaging in ship-to-ship transfers to or from vessels flagged by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of any goods or items that are being supplied, sold or transferred to or from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, pursuant to paragraph 11 of resolution 2375 (2017);

(f) Prohibition on exporting condensates and natural gas liquids to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (resolution 2375 (2017), para. 13);

(g) Prohibition on exporting refined petroleum products to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The prohibition does not apply if the conditions mentioned in paragraph 14 of resolution 2375 (2017) are met;

(h) Prohibition on exporting an amount of crude oil that is in excess of the amount that the Member State exported in the period of 12 months prior to 11 September 2017. The Committee can grant an exemption on a case-by-case basis under certain conditions (resolution 2375 (2017), para. 15);

(i) Prohibition on importing textiles from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The prohibition does not apply if the conditions mentioned in paragraph 16 of resolution 2375 (2017) are met. The Committee can grant an exemption on a case-by-case basis;

(j) Prohibition on providing work authorizations for nationals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the jurisdiction of Member States in connection with admission to their territories. The Committee can grant an exemption on a case-by-case basis under certain conditions (resolution 2375 (2017), para. 17);

(k) Prohibition on opening, maintaining and operating joint ventures unless approved by the Committee on a case-by-case basis and an obligation to close existing joint ventures;

(l) Obligation to seize and dispose of items the export of which is prohibited by resolution 2375 (2017).

9. Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1836 of 10 October 2017 amending Regulation (EU) 2017/1509 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which gives effect to the measures provided by Council Decision (CFSP) 2017/1838.

Penalties

10. The above-mentioned Council Regulations are binding in their entirety and directly applicable in all States members of the European Union. Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1509 of 30 August concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and repealing Regulation (EC) No. 329/2007 requires States members to determine the penalties applicable to infringement of their provisions.

11. The penalties determined by Hungary are set out in Act C of 2012 on the Criminal Code. The violation of the restrictive measures has criminal law consequences in the following cases:

(a) Terrorist financing;

(b) Violation of international economic restrictions;

(c) Failure to report violations of international economic restrictions;

(d) Criminal offences with military items and services;

(e) Smuggling of illegal immigrants;

(f) Facilitation of unauthorized residence.

12. In addition to the criminal law consequences, the government office of the capital city, Budapest, may impose a fine ranging from 100,000 to 5,000,000 forints on a person who negligently violates the obligation to respect foreign trade restrictions imposed by international sanctions.

National institutions applying the financial and asset-related restrictive measures

13. The National Assembly of Hungary adopted Act LII of 2017 on the implementation of financial and asset-related restrictive measures ordered by the European Union and the Security Council in May 2017, and the Act entered into force on 26 June. The Hungarian authorities apply the restrictive measures of the Security Council directly on the basis of the Act.

14. According to the provisions of the new Act, financial and non-financial service providers (determined by Act LIII of 2017 on preventing and combating money-laundering and terrorist financing) are obliged to prepare internal rules. In addition, the service providers must have a screening system that ensures the prompt implementation of targeted financial sanctions. Furthermore, the rules related to data protection, the exemption procedure and the prohibition on making funds or economic resources available and restrictions on the transfer of funds, as well as a special type of legal remedy, have been reviewed and clarified in the Act.

15. The Central Bank of Hungary, as a supervisory authority, informs directly the associations of the supervised service providers (e.g., the Hungarian Banking Association, the Hungarian Leasing Association, the Association of Hungarian Insurance Companies, the Association of Investment Services, the Association of Hungarian Investment Fund and Asset Management Companies, the Hungarian Venture Capital and Private Equity Association) about relevant changes to restrictive measures and sanctions.

16. As a new element of the legislative framework, as of 20 July 2017, sections 32–34 of Decree No. 19/2017. (VII. 19.) of the Central Bank contain provisions concerning the development of a screening system for the implementation of restrictive measures imposed by the European Union and the Security Council relating to funds and other

financial interests, and the minimum requirements for the operation of the sanctions screening system.

17. On 18 September 2017, the Central Bank organized a professional workshop together with the Hungarian financial intelligence unit and the counter-terrorism information and criminal analyses centre. A total of 65 professionals of nine associations participated in the event and discussed the targeted financial sanctions (e.g., United Nations resolutions against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea).

18. Based on Act LII of 2017, the Hungarian financial intelligence unit is the central authority for the implementation of financial and asset-related restrictive measures. Regarding the sanctions related to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the unit introduced the following measures:

(a) Published all the Security Council resolutions related to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on its website;

(b) Informed the bodies representing the service providers supervised by the unit about the sanctions.

United Nations S/AC.49/2018/22

Security Council

Distr.: General
21 February 2018
English
Original: Spanish

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)

Letter dated 13 February 2018 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Mexico to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

I hereby refer to the strengthening of the Security Council sanctions regime against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as a result of the adoption of resolution 2375 (2017).

Pursuant to paragraph 19 of that resolution, I attach herewith a report on the measures taken by Mexico to implement effectively its provisions (see annex).

(*Signed*) Juan **Sandoval Mendiolea**
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

18-02847 (E) 060318 120318

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Annex to the letter dated 13 February 2018 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Mexico to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

Report of Mexico on the implementation of Security Council resolution 2375 (2017)

In order to implement Security Council resolution 2375 (2017) concerning the Democratic People's Republic of Korea effectively, as well as the other Security Council resolutions prohibiting the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from developing nuclear weapons and ballistic missiles and imposing sanctions against individuals or entities linked to their development, the Government of Mexico, through the competent national authorities (Ministry of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance and Public Credit, National Immigration Institute, Ministry of the Navy and Ministry of Foreign Affairs), hereby report on the following actions to date, within their spheres of competence.

On 20 September 2017, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs published in the Official Gazette the decision informing the public of the resolutions adopted and lists issued by the Security Council concerning the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, including resolution 2375 (2017).

On 28 December 2017, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Economic Affairs jointly published, in the Official Gazette, the update to the agreement establishing measures to restrict the export or import of various goods to listed countries, entities and individuals (embargoes agreement), with a view to implementing the extended measures imposed by the Security Council against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea relating to the export and import of the materials and goods contained in resolution 2375 (2017), and the update to the corresponding lists related to the import and export of goods from and to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006), in accordance with resolution 2375 (2017).

The International Affairs Unit of the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit searched its database for companies registered in Mexico with North Korean partners. No companies with North Korean partners that could be classified as "participatory associations" were found in the list of registered companies. Therefore, in accordance with Mexican law, there are no North Korean joint ventures subject to paragraph 18 of resolution 2375 (2017), referring to the prohibition on the opening, by its nationals or in its territories, of new joint ventures or cooperative entities with Democratic People's Republic of Korea entities or individuals.

The National Immigration Institute added the persons listed in resolution 2375 (2017) to national immigration alerts to prevent their entry into or transit through Mexican territory.

The Ministry of the Navy constantly monitors maritime traffic to ensure early detection and identification of foreign vessels sailing towards national waters. The Ministry of the Navy instructed naval command units and port authorities to work with general port administrations to follow and report cases of North Korean vessels attempting to reach Mexican ports, pursuant to Security Council resolutions, including resolution 2375 (2017).

United Nations S/AC.49/2018/23

Security Council

Distr.: General
21 February 2018
English
Original: Arabic

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)

Note verbale dated 15 February 2018 from the Permanent Mission of Egypt to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of Egypt to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) and has the honour to transmit herewith the report of Egypt on the implementation of Security Council resolution 2371 (2017) (see annex).

18-02863 (E) 010318 020318

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Annex to the note verbale dated 15 February 2018 from the Permanent Mission of Egypt to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

Report of Egypt on the implementation of Security Council resolution 2371 (2017)

Pursuant to paragraph 18 of Security Council resolution 2371 (2017), in which the Council calls on all States to report on the measures that they have taken in order to implement effectively the provisions of the resolution, Egypt has the honour to reaffirm that it took note of the above-mentioned paragraph and has informed all relevant ministries and State institutions of the provisions thereof, so that they might take the measures required to implement the resolution. The Egyptian authorities have, in fact, taken measures to implement those provisions whenever they have been applicable to any queries or notifications received in that regard.

The Government of Egypt has been taking the measures required to implement Security Council resolutions adopted under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations concerning sanctions. In that connection, on 18 February 2016, the Prime Minister of Egypt issued Decree No. 433 establishing the National Coordinating Committee for the Implementation of United Nations Security Council Sanctions. The Committee, the membership of which comprises the relevant ministries and national agencies, holds regular and, when necessary, extraordinary meetings in its capacity as the body that coordinates Government policies and efforts in relation to sanctions imposed by the Security Council.

The National Coordinating Committee and the national subcommittee concerning sanctions imposed by the Security Council on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have held meetings with a view to implementing the relevant Security Council resolutions. The members of the subcommittee have adopted a number of decisions concerning the investigation and review of any commercial or investment transactions involving Democratic People's Republic of Korea individuals or entities, and the Prime Minister has issued instructions in that regard.

In paragraph 12 of its resolution 2371 (2017), the Council decided that States shall prohibit, by their nationals or in their territories, the opening of new joint ventures or cooperative entities with Democratic People's Republic of Korea entities or individuals, or the expansion of existing joint ventures through additional investments. Accordingly, the General Authority for Investment and Free Zones of the Ministry of Investment circulated a periodic bulletin to the chairpersons of all associations of businesspersons and investors apprising them of the substance of the above-mentioned resolution, so that they might the measures required in accordance with the provisions thereof.

United Nations S/AC.49/2018/24

Security Council

Distr.: General
21 February 2018
English
Original: Arabic

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)

Note verbale dated 15 February 2018 from the Permanent Mission of Egypt to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of Egypt to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) and has the honour to transmit herewith the report of Egypt on the implementation of Security Council resolution 2375 (2017) (see annex).

18-02864 (E) 010318 020318

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Annex to the note verbale dated 15 February 2018 from the Permanent Mission of Egypt to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

Report of Egypt on the implementation of Security Council resolution 2375 (2017)

Pursuant to paragraph 19 of Security Council resolution 2375 (2017), in which the Council calls on all States to report on the measures that they have taken in order to implement effectively the provisions of the resolution, Egypt has the honour to reaffirm that it took note of the above-mentioned paragraph and has informed all relevant ministries and State institutions of the provisions thereof, so that they might take the measures required to implement the resolution. The Egyptian authorities have, in fact, taken measures to implement those provisions whenever they have been applicable to any queries or notifications received in that regard.

The Government of Egypt has been taking the measures required to implement Security Council resolutions adopted under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations concerning sanctions. In that connection, on 18 February 2016, the Prime Minister of Egypt issued Decree No. 433 establishing the National Coordinating Committee for the Implementation of United Nations Security Council Sanctions. The Committee, the membership of which comprises the relevant ministries and national agencies, holds regular and, when necessary, extraordinary meetings in its capacity as the body that coordinates Government policies and efforts in relation to sanctions imposed by the Security Council.

The National Coordinating Committee and the national subcommittee concerning sanctions imposed by the Security Council on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have held meetings with a view to implementing the relevant Security Council resolutions. The members of the subcommittee have adopted a number of decisions concerning the investigation and review of any commercial or investment transactions involving Democratic People's Republic of Korea individuals or entities, and the Prime Minister has issued instructions in that regard.

United Nations S/AC.49/2018/25

Security Council

Distr.: General
22 February 2018
English
Original: Arabic

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)

Note verbale dated 12 February 2018 from the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) and has the honour to provide the following information:

(a) Acting through the secretariat of the Council of Ministers, the Government of Iraq has instructed the relevant Iraqi agencies to comply with resolutions 2270 (2016), 2321 (2016), 2371 (2017) and 2375 (2017).

(b) The Government of Iraq is fully committed to implementing those resolutions and will provide the Committee with details regarding the most recent developments.

18-02784 (E) 260218 260218

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United Nations S/AC.49/2018/26

Security Council

Distr.: General
22 February 2018

Original: English

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)

Letter dated 21 February 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Latvia to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

I have the honour to submit to you, in your capacity as Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006), the report of Latvia on the implementation of Security Council resolution 2397 (2017), in accordance with paragraph 17 of that resolution (see annex).

(*Signed*) Jānis **Mažeiks**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

18-02836 (E) 020318

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Annex to the letter dated 21 February 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Latvia to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

Report of Latvia on the implementation of Security Council resolution 2397 (2017)

Latvia and the other States members of the European Union have jointly implemented the restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea imposed by the Security Council in its resolution 2397 (2017), by taking the following common measures:[1]

(a) Council Implementing Decision (CFSP) 2018/16 of 8 January 2018 implementing Decision (CFSP) 2016/849 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;

(b) Council Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/12 of 8 January 2018 implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/1509 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Those common measures add 16 individuals and 1 entity to the existing list of nationals and entities of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea subject to sanctions. Persons so sanctioned comprise mainly bank officials and representatives or high-level political figures. In addition, the Ministry of the People's Armed Forces has been added to the sanctions list. The previously imposed travel ban and asset freeze apply to the newly added individuals and entity.

The newly added individuals are as follows:

(a) Ch'oe So'k Min;
(b) Chu Hyo'k;
(c) Kim Jong Sik;
(d) Kim Kyong Il;
(e) Kim Tong Chol;
(f) Ko Chol Man;
(g) Ku Ja Hyong;
(h) Mun Kyong Hwan;
(i) Pae Won Uk;
(j) Pak Bong Nam;
(k) Pak Mun Il;
(l) Ri Chun Hwan;
(m) Ri Chun Song;
(n) Ri Pyong Chul;
(o) Ri Song Hyok;
(p) Ri U'n So'ng.

The newly added entity is the Ministry of the People's Armed Forces.

At the national level, the following documents provide the legal basis for implementation of the sanctions:

(a) Law on International Sanctions and National Sanctions of the Republic of Latvia of 4 February 2016;

(b) Cabinet of Ministers Regulation No. 468 of 15 July 2016: Procedures for the Execution of International and National Sanctions.

[1] All common measures are published in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

With regard to the violations of sanction regimes, Regulation (EC) No. 329/2007 requires member States to determine the penalties applicable to infringements of their provisions. The penalties determined by Latvia are set out in the Criminal Law of the Republic of Latvia of 17 June 1998. Article 84 of the Criminal Law provides for punishment for violations of sanction regimes established by international organizations. Specifically, for intentional violations of laws and regulations governing the sanctions imposed by the United Nations, the European Union and other international organizations, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a period of up to four years, temporary deprivation of liberty, community service or a fine. Furthermore, for the same acts, if committed by a group of persons according to a prior agreement or by a public official, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a period of up to eight years.

With regard to the arms embargo, Latvia has enacted the following national legislation requiring an export authorization for the sale, supply, transfer or export of arms and related materiel to third countries and requiring an authorization for the provision of brokering services and other services related to military activities, which, together with Decision (CFSP) 2016/849, provides the basis for enforcement of the arms embargo against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the ban on related brokering services:

(a) Law on the Circulation of Goods of Strategic Significance of 21 June 2007;

(b) Cabinet of Ministers Regulation No. 657 of 20 July 2010: Procedures for Issuing or Refusal to Issue a Licence for Goods of Strategic Significance and Other Documents Related to the Circulation of Goods of Strategic Significance;

(c) Cabinet of Ministers Regulation No. 645 of 25 September 2007: Regulation on the National List of Goods and Services of Strategic Significance;

(d) Cabinet of Ministers Regulation No. 331 of 8 May 2012: Procedures for the Issuance of a Special Permit (Licence) for Commercial Activities with the Goods Referred to in the Common Military List of the European Union.

In accordance with the Law on the Circulation of Goods of Strategic Significance, the Committee for the Control of Goods of Strategic Significance was established as the national institution of Latvia for the control of the circulation of such goods. The Committee is empowered to revoke the previously issued licences and thereafter to deny licences or international import certificates for the circulation of goods of strategic significance.

With regard to the financial restrictions, on 17 July 2008 Latvia adopted the Law on the Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing, which established the Control Service, a State authority that exercises control over unusual and suspicious financial transactions and acquires, analyses and provides information for pretrial investigative institutions, the prosecutor's office and the courts. In addition, in accordance with the Law on International Sanctions and National Sanctions of the Republic of Latvia of 4 February 2016, the Financial and Capital Market Commission supervises the implementation of restrictions provided for in international or national sanctions regimes in relation to participants in the financial and capital markets, including Latvian banks, credit unions, insurance companies and insurance brokerage companies, participants in the financial instruments market, as well as private pension funds, payment institutions and electronic money institutions. The Commission is entitled to take the decisions necessary for the execution of sanctions, including decisions that are binding on the participants in the financial and capital markets with respect to freezes of financial resources. The Commission recently identified three Latvian banks that had not complied with the provisions of the regulatory framework

on money-laundering and terrorism financing. The Commission performed targeted inspections and carried out planned on-site inspections, and concluded that on several occasions several customers of those banks, making use of offshore companies and complicated chain transactions, had transferred funds from their bank accounts to circumvent international sanctions requirements imposed against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Consequently, monetary fines were levied on the banks and an agreement was reached to improve the banks' internal control systems with regard to countering money-laundering and the financing of terrorism and to strengthen their effectiveness through enhancements of information technology solutions and ensuring external testing.

With regard to restrictions on providing public financial support for trade with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that could contribute to that country's programmes on weapons of mass destruction, the issuance of export credit guarantees in Latvia is regulated by Cabinet of Ministers Regulation No. 866 of 20 December 2016, the Short-term Export Credit Guarantees Regulation, and administered by Altum, a State-owned development finance institution that offers State aid to various target groups with the help of financial tools, such as credit guarantees. Altum is duly informed of the restrictive measures in force and takes the respective provisions, including those concerning the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, into account when decisions regarding financial support for trade are taken.

With regard to the restrictions on admission (visa ban), Latvia has enacted the following national legislation, which, together with Decision (CFSP) 2016/849 and Regulation (EC) No. 539/2001, provides the basis for the refusal of admission and the denial of visa requests:

(a) Immigration Law of 31 October 2002;

(b) Cabinet of Ministers Regulation No. 122 of 5 March 2013: Regulations Regarding the Register of Returned Foreigners and Entry Bans;

(c) Cabinet of Ministers Regulation No. 676 of 30 August 2011: Visa Regulations.

United Nations S/AC.49/2018/27

Security Council

Distr.: General
23 February 2018

Original: English

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)

Letter dated 23 February 2018 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Eritrea to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

I have the honour to submit herewith the report of the Government of the State of Eritrea on the implementation of Security Council resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013), 2270 (2016), 2321 (2016), 2356 (2017), 2371 (2017), 2375 (2017) and 2397 (2017) (see annex).

(*Signed*) Amanuel **Giorgio**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

18-02933 (E) 020318

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Annex to the letter dated 23 February 2018 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Eritrea to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

Report of Eritrea on the implementation of Security Council resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013), 2270 (2016), 2321 (2016), 2356 (2017), 2371 (2017), 2375 (2017) and 2397 (2017)

With regard to paragraph 17 of Security Council resolution 2397 (2017) and all previous Council resolutions on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea — resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013), 2270 (2016), 2321 (2016), 2356 (2017), 2371 (2017) and 2375 (2017) — in which the Council calls upon all States to report on the measures that they have taken to implement the provisions of the resolutions effectively, the Government of the State of Eritrea is honoured to confirm that it has taken note of the aforementioned resolutions and has informed all the competent authorities, as well as the relevant private entities, of their contents so that they may take the measures necessary to implement their provisions.

With respect to weapons of mass destruction, as a State party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons since 1995, to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction since 2000 and to the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty since 2003, Eritrea is committed to their goals and principles and fully abides by its obligations. Moreover, as a member of the International Atomic Energy Agency since 2002, Eritrea, in full compliance with the objectives of that agency, believes in the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

With respect to conventional weapons, military goods, equipment, technology and materials of any type, Eritrea is committed to maintaining an effective import and export control system to ensure that no violation of any of the provisions of the above-mentioned resolutions occurs. In addition, Eritrea wishes to affirm that it permits no military, financial or economic ties with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and that, in this regard, all relevant bodies, including the banking, airport, seaport and border authorities, are instructed to be vigilant concerning any shipments as well as regarding all the individuals and entities subject to the sanctions regime imposed by the Security Council, and are required to report duly to the relevant national authority on any violation thereof.

United Nations S/AC.49/2018/28

Security Council

Distr.: General
27 February 2018
English
Original: Spanish

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)

Note verbale dated 20 February 2018 from the Permanent Mission of Paraguay to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Paraguay to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) and, in accordance with paragraph 18 of resolution 2371 (2017) and paragraph 19 of resolution 2375 (2017), has the honour to submit herewith the report of Paraguay on the concrete measures taken to ensure the effective implementation of the provisions of those resolutions (see annex).

18-03056 (E) 050318 050318

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Annex to the note verbale dated 20 February 2018 from the Permanent Mission of Paraguay to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

Report of Paraguay on the implementation of resolution 2371 (2017) and resolution 2375 (2017)

The Republic of Paraguay does not have diplomatic relations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In 2017, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Paraguay issued two press releases in which it strongly condemned the testing of intercontinental ballistic missiles and nuclear tests conducted by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Republic of Paraguay reiterates its commitment to full implementation of the Security Council resolutions concerning the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Measures adopted for the effective implementation of resolution 2371 (2017) and resolution 2375 (2017)

Financial measures

Paraguay has adopted Act No. 4503/2011 regulating the freezing of funds or financial assets of natural and legal persons suspected of being linked to the financing of terrorism, terrorist acts or a terrorist group. Article 2 of the Act explicitly refers to the circumstances in which transactions shall be considered suspicious, as follows:

(a) When the names of natural or legal persons in a specific request related to the prosecution of terrorism are on the list published on instructions of the United Nations Security Council; and

(b) When third countries request, in the context of international cooperation for the prosecution of crimes, the freezing of funds or assets of natural or legal persons related to terrorism.

Act No. 861/96 stipulates that no entity may initiate transactions without the prior and express authorization of the Central Bank of Paraguay. The Central Bank of Paraguay will deny requests when the established requirements are not met and, in particular, when, given the need to ensure a healthy and prudent management of the entity, it is not fully satisfied with the suitability of the project, its shareholders or its directors and managers.

These Acts are fully applicable in the case of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Measures concerning the movement of individuals

Nationals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea must have a visa to enter Paraguay. The issuance of this visa is authorized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Paraguay and provision is made for the denial of visas to persons whose presence in Paraguay would be contrary to the foreign policy interests of Paraguay.

Measures concerning the movement of goods

The Republic of Paraguay does not engage in direct trade with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Directorate of Military Supplies has not issued any authorization for the import and export of firearms, ammunition or explosives to and from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In order to prevent any violation with respect to the trade bans on coal, ore, fuels, seafood, lead, all condensates and natural gas liquids, refined petroleum products, crude oil and textiles, the competent customs authority is kept informed of the updates to the sanctions regime relating to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Restrictions on maritime and air transport

The Republic of Paraguay is landlocked. Therefore, shipping to and from Paraguay is via the Paraguay-Paraná waterway through ports in Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay.

There is no direct air link between Paraguay and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and there are no plans to operate commercial flights between the two countries.

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Security Council

Distr.: General
1 March 2018

Original: English

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)

Note verbale dated 26 February 2018 from the Permanent Mission of Belgium to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of Belgium to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) and submits herewith the report of Belgium on the implementation of resolution 2371 (2017).

18-03328 (E) 080318 090318

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Annex to the note verbale dated 26 February 2018 from the Permanent Mission of Belgium to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

[Original: French]

Report of Belgium on implementation of Security Council resolution 2371 (2017)

I. Measures adopted by the European Union

Belgium and the other States members of the European Union are jointly implementing the restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea set forth in Security Council resolution 2371 (2017) by adopting the following measures:

(a) Council Implementing Decision (CFSP) 2017/1459 of 10 August 2017 implementing Decision (CFSP) 2016/849 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which provides for the designation of additional persons and entities (travel ban and asset freeze).

(b) Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/1457 of 10 August 2017 amending Council Regulation (EC) No. 329/2007 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which gives effect to the decision mentioned above.

(c) Council Decision (CFSP) 2017/1562 of 14 September 2017 amending Decision (CFSP) 2016/849 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Council Decision lists the European Union's commitments to implement the measures set out in Security Council resolution 2371 (2017):

- Prohibition on entry into the ports of member States of vessels designated by the sanctions committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 2371 (2017), unless such entry is required because of an emergency or in the case of return to the port of origination. The sanctions committee can grant an exemption under certain conditions.
- Clarification of the prohibition on owning, leasing or operating any vessel flagged by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and chartering of such vessels.
- Prohibition on procuring coal, iron and iron ore from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The prohibition does not apply if the conditions mentioned in paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 2371 (2017) have been met.
- Prohibition on procuring seafood from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.
- Prohibition on procuring lead and lead ore from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.
- Prohibition on exceeding, on any date after 5 August 2017, the total number of work authorizations for nationals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea provided in the jurisdictions of member States and valid on that date. The sanctions committee can grant an exemption on a case-by-case basis under certain conditions.

- Prohibition on opening of new joint ventures or cooperative entities with entities or individuals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, or expanding existing joint ventures. The sanctions committee can grant an exemption on a case-by-case basis.

- Clarification of the prohibition on the transferring and clearing of funds to or from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

- Clarification that companies performing financial services commensurate with those provided by banks are considered financial institutions.

- Obligation to seize and dispose of items the export of which is prohibited by Security Council resolution 2371 (2017).

(d) Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1548 of 14 September 2017 amending Regulation (EU) 2017/1509 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which gives effect to the measures contained in Council Decision (CFSP) 2017/1562.

Decisions of the Council of the European Union enter into force on the day of their publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

Regulations of the Council of the European Union and European Commission implementing regulations are binding in their entirety and are directly applicable in the legal systems of all States members of the European Union upon publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1509 requires member States to determine the penalties applicable to infringements of their provisions.

II. National implementation measures

At the national level, the following texts provide the legal basis for the implementation of these sanctions and penalties in Belgium:

- The decree-law of 6 October 1944 regulating all transfers of goods and assets between Belgium and foreign countries (amended by the law of 28 February 2002);

- The law of 11 May 1995 on the implementation of United Nations Security Council decisions;

- The law of 13 May 2003 on the implementation of restrictive measures adopted by the Council of the European Union against States and certain individuals and entities.

Moreover, Belgium has legislation, at both the federal level and the level of the competent regional authorities, requiring that an export licence be obtained for any sale, supply, transfer or export of arms or materiel to third countries. This legislation provides the basis for the implementation of the arms embargo against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and of the prohibition on the provision of related services.

The law of 5 August 1991 on the import, export and transit of, and combating the traffic in, arms, munitions and equipment specifically intended for military use or for maintaining order, as well as related technology, as amended by the law of 26 March 2003, forbids any person residing in Belgium from undertaking any arms transaction without a licence issued for that purpose by the Minister of Justice. This law also provides that holders of such licences may not undertake any transaction that would violate an embargo decreed by an international organization of which Belgium is a member (articles 10 and 11).

The same law provides that any request for an export or transit licence must be denied if it is incompatible with the international obligations of Belgium and the commitments it has undertaken to implement the arms embargoes decreed by the United Nations, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the European Union (article 4, paragraph 1(2)).

The competent regional authorities also have their own strict legal framework in this regard.

On the basis of Security Council resolution 1718 (2006) and subsequent resolutions, Council Decision (CFSP) 2016/849 and Council Regulation (EU) No. 2017/1509, any request for a licence to export arms to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea would be denied.

With regard to the embargo on items, materials, equipment, goods and technology which could contribute to the nuclear-related, ballistic missile-related or other weapons of mass destruction-related programmes of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Belgium adheres to the requirements of Council Regulation (EU) No. 2017/1509, which forbids:

- The sale, supply, transfer or export of goods, materials, equipment or technologies which could contribute to the nuclear-related, ballistic missile-related or other weapons of mass destruction-related programmes of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;
- The purchase, import or transport of such items from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;
- The provision of technical assistance, financing and financial assistance related to arms and to goods which could contribute to weapons of mass destruction-related programmes of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;
- The procurement of such services from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. These prohibitions apply directly to all activities carried out in the European Union and to the nationals of States members of the Union anywhere in the world.

The intangible transfer of technology poses a particular challenge in efforts to combat the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. To reduce the risk of academic work, specialized training or scientific cooperation being used for proliferation purposes, the Belgian authorities have carried out awareness-raising activities at universities and scientific institutes. These activities provide an opportunity to make stakeholders aware of the various risks of proliferation and to explain export control procedures, particularly those applicable to dual-use products or technology. The Federal Public Service for Justice has also produced a pamphlet on the risks associated with the intangible transfer of technology. In addition, the competent services screen visa applications for connections to specialized teaching or training.

With regard to goods traffic, the Customs and Excise Administration has established the necessary procedures for proper implementation of the current provisions of the sanctions regime applicable to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The import, export and transit of goods and related technology are regulated by the law of 11 September 1962, as amended, which provides for prior authorization in the form of a licensing regime. Violations and attempted violations of this law are penalized in accordance with the general law on customs and excise of 18 July 1977. Mechanisms have been established to identify vessels with links to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea so that they may be inspected. Compliance with measures prohibiting or restricting imports and exports is also monitored through the Integrated

Tariff of the European Union. This is a common system for coding and classifying goods, which details the steps to be taken by parties importing goods to or exporting them from the European Union.

The freeze on financial assets and economic resources and the prohibition on making funds available are implemented by article 34 of Regulation (EU) No. 2017/1509 of the Council of the European Union, which sets forth the freeze and the prohibition on providing economic resources to listed individuals and entities as provided for under paragraph 3 of Security Council resolution 2371 (2017). In addition to the freeze instituted under Regulation (EU) No. 2017/1509 of the Council of the European Union, article 1/1 of the law of 11 May 1995 on the implementation of United Nations Security Council decisions, which was added on 8 January 2016, allows the Minister of Finance to take interim freeze measures through a ministerial order in the case of additions to the lists of individuals and entities targeted by the United Nations that have not yet been covered under European regulations, in order to prevent any delay in the implementation of such measures. This is the background to the ministerial order of 8 August 2017 on freezing the assets and other financial means specified under article 1/1 of the law of 11 May 1995 on the implementation of United Nations Security Council decisions in the execution of the resolutions on restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for freezing the assets and other financial means of persons, entities or groups that have been added to the lists of persons, entities or groups subject to the restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea under resolution 2371 (2017). To date, no asset freeze proceedings have had to be carried out in Belgium to implement Security Council resolutions concerning the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

With regard to the restrictions on entry to Belgian territory and on visa issuance, Decision (CFSP) 2017/1459 of the Council of the European Union updated the list of individuals (in respect of whom the States members of the European Union must take the necessary steps to prevent entry to or transit through their territory) found in annex I of Decision (CFSP) 2016/849 to include the names of the individuals listed in annex I of Security Council resolution 2371 (2017). Individuals subject to the travel ban, whether applied at the level of the United Nations or that of the European Union, have been added to the database of the Belgian computer program used to process visa applications. If an applicant matches an individual or an alias in the database, the application in question is automatically forwarded to the competent national authority for denial.

With regard to work authorizations and professional cards, the competent regional authorities have updated their internal procedures pursuant to resolution 2371 (2017) and Regulation (EU) 2017/1548 of the Council of the European Union of 14 September 2017. No national of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has a work permit or a professional card in Belgium.

United Nations S/AC.49/2018/30

Security Council

Distr.: General
1 March 2018

Original: English

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)

Note verbale dated 26 February 2018 from the Permanent Mission of Belgium to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of Belgium to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) and submits herewith the report of Belgium on the implementation of resolution 2375 (2017) (see annex).

18-03329 (E) 080318 150318

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Annex to the note verbale dated 26 February 2018 from the Permanent Mission of Belgium to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

[Original: French]

Report of Belgium on implementation of Security Council resolution 2375 (2017)

I. Measures adopted by the European Union

Belgium and the other States members of the European Union are jointly implementing the restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea set forth in Security Council resolution 2375 (2017) by adopting the following measures:

(a) Council Implementing Decision (CFSP) 2017/1573 of 15 September 2017 implementing Decision (CFSP) 2016/849 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which provides for the designation of additional persons and entities (travel ban and asset freeze);

(b) Council Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/1568 of 15 September 2017 implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/1509 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which gives effect to the decision mentioned above;

(c) Council Decision (CFSP) 2017/1838 of 10 October 2017 amending Decision (CFSP) 2016/849 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Council Decision (CFSP) 2017/1838 lists the commitments of the European Union to implement the measures set forth in Security Council resolution 2371 (2017):

- Prohibition of marketing of weapons of mass destruction-related dual-use items, adopted by the sanctions committee pursuant to paragraph 4 of resolution 2375 (2017).
- Prohibition of marketing of conventional arms-related items, adopted by the sanctions committee pursuant to paragraph 5 of resolution 2375 (2017).
- Prohibition of entry into the ports of member States for vessels designated by the sanctions committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 2375 (2017).
- Obligation of member States that are flag States and do not consent to inspection of a vessel on the high seas to direct the vessel to proceed to an appropriate and convenient port for the required inspection.
- Deregistration of vessels designated by the sanctions committee pursuant to paragraph 8 of resolution 2375 (2017).
- Requirement for member States to submit a report to the sanctions committee when the flag State does not consent to an inspection.
- Prohibition on facilitating or engaging in ship-to-ship transfers to or from flagged vessels of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of any goods or items that are being supplied, sold or transferred to or from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.
- Prohibition on the export of all condensates and natural gas liquids to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

- Prohibition on the export of all refined petroleum products to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The prohibition does not apply if the conditions mentioned in paragraph 14 of Security Council resolution 2375 (2017) are met.
- Prohibition on exporting an amount of crude oil that is in excess of the amount the Member State exported over the 12-month period prior to 11 September 2017. The sanctions committee can grant an exemption on a case-by-case basis under certain conditions.
- Prohibition on the import of textiles from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The prohibition does not apply if the conditions mentioned in paragraph 16 of Security Council resolution 2375 (2017) are met. The sanctions committee can grant an exemption on a case-by-case basis under certain conditions.
- Prohibition on the provision of work authorizations for nationals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in their jurisdictions in connection with admission to their territories. The sanctions committee can grant an exemption on a case-by-case basis under certain conditions.
- Prohibition on the opening, maintenance and operation of all joint ventures or cooperative entities, unless the sanctions committee has granted its approval on a case-by-case basis, and obligation to close any such existing joint venture or cooperative entity.
- Obligation to seize and dispose of items the export of which is prohibited by Security Council resolution 2375 (2017).

(d) Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1836 of 10 October 2017 amending Regulation (EU) 2017/1509 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which gives effect to the measures contained in Council Decision (CFSP) 2017/1838.

Decisions of the Council of the European Union enter into force on the day of their publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

Regulations of the Council of the European Union and European Commission implementing regulations are binding in their entirety and are directly applicable in the legal systems of all States members of the European Union upon publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1509 requires member States to determine the penalties applicable to infringements of their provisions.

II. National implementation measures

At the national level, the following texts provide the legal basis for the implementation of these sanctions in Belgium:

- The decree-law of 6 October 1944 regulating all transfers of goods and assets between Belgium and foreign countries (amended by the law of 28 February 2002);
- The law of 11 May 1995 on the implementation of United Nations Security Council decisions;
- The law of 13 May 2003 on the implementation of restrictive measures adopted by the Council of the European Union against States and certain individuals and entities.

Moreover, Belgium has legislation, at both the federal level and the level of the competent regional authorities, requiring that an export licence be obtained for any

sale, supply, transfer or export of arms or materiel to third countries. This legislation provides the basis for the implementation of the arms embargo against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and of the prohibition on the provision of related services.

The law of 5 August 1991 on the import, export and transit of, and combating the traffic in, arms, munitions and equipment specifically intended for military use or for maintaining order, as well as related technology, as amended by the law of 26 March 2003, forbids any person residing in Belgium from undertaking any arms transaction without a licence issued for that purpose by the Minister of Justice. This law also provides that holders of such licences may not undertake any transaction that would violate an embargo decreed by an international organization of which Belgium is a member (articles 10 and 11).

The same law provides that any request for an export or transit licence must be denied if it is incompatible with the international obligations of Belgium and the commitments it has undertaken to implement the arms embargoes decreed by the United Nations, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the European Union (article 4, para. 1(2)).

The competent regional authorities also have their own strict legal framework in this regard.

On the basis of Security Council resolution 1718 (2006) and subsequent resolutions, Council Decision (CFSP) 2016/849 and Council Regulation (EU) No. 2017/1509, any request for a licence to export arms to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea would be denied.

With regard to the embargo on items, materials, equipment, goods and technology which could contribute to the nuclear-related, ballistic missile-related or other weapons of mass destruction-related programmes of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Belgium adheres to the requirements of Council Regulation (EU) No. 2017/1509, which forbids:

- The sale, supply, transfer or export of goods, materials, equipment or technologies which could contribute to the nuclear-related, ballistic missile-related or other weapons of mass destruction-related programmes of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;
- The purchase, import or transport of such items from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;
- The provision of technical assistance, financing or financial assistance related to arms and to goods which could contribute to weapons of mass destruction-related programmes of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;
- The procurement of such services from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. These prohibitions apply directly to all activities carried out in the European Union and to the nationals of member States anywhere in the world.

The intangible transfer of technology poses a particular challenge in efforts to combat the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. To reduce the risk of academic work, specialized training or scientific cooperation being used for proliferation purposes, the Belgian authorities have carried out awareness-raising activities at universities and scientific institutes. These activities provide an opportunity to make stakeholders aware of the various risks of proliferation and to explain export control procedures, particularly those applicable to dual-use products or technology. The Federal Public Service for Justice has also produced a pamphlet on the risks associated with the intangible transfer of technology. In addition, the competent services screen visa applications for connections to specialized teaching or training.

With regard to goods traffic, the Customs and Excise Administration has established the necessary procedures for proper implementation of the current provisions of the sanctions regime applicable to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The import, export and transit of goods and related technology are regulated by the law of 11 September 1962, as amended, which provides for prior authorization in the form of a licensing regime. Violations and attempted violations of this law are penalized in accordance with the general law on customs and excise of 18 July 1977. Mechanisms have been established to identify vessels with links to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea so that they may be inspected. Compliance with measures prohibiting or restricting imports and exports is also monitored through the Integrated Tariff of the European Union. This is a common system for coding and classifying goods, which details the steps to be taken by parties importing goods to or exporting them from the European Union.

The freeze on financial assets and economic resources and the prohibition on making funds available is implemented by article 34 of Regulation (EU) No. 2017/1509 of the Council of the European Union, which sets forth the freeze and the prohibition on providing economic resources to listed individuals and entities as provided for under paragraph 3 of Security Council resolution 2375 (2017). In addition to the freeze instituted under Regulation (EU) No. 2017/1509 of the Council of the European Union, article 1/1 of the law of 11 May 1995 on the implementation of United Nations Security Council decisions, which was added on 8 January 2016, allows the Minister of Finance to take interim freeze measures through a ministerial order in the case of additions to the lists of individuals and entities targeted by the United Nations that have not yet been covered under European regulations, in order to prevent any delay in the implementation of such measures. This is the background to the ministerial order of 11 September 2017 on freezing the assets and other financial means specified under article 1/1 of the law of 11 May 1995 on the implementation of United Nations Security Council decisions in the execution of the resolutions on restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for freezing the assets and other financial means of persons, entities or groups that have been added to the lists of persons, entities or groups subject to the restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea under resolution 2375 (2017). To date, no asset freeze proceedings have had to be carried out in Belgium to implement Security Council resolutions concerning the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

With regard to the restrictions on entry to Belgian territory and on visa issuance, Council Decision (CFSP) 2017/1573 of 15 September 2017 updated the list of individuals (in respect of whom the States members of the European Union must take the necessary steps to prevent entry to or transit through their territory) found in annex I of Decision (CFSP) 2016/849 to include the names of the individuals listed in annex I of Security Council resolution 2375 (2017). Individuals subject to this travel ban, whether applied at the level of the United Nations or that of the European Union, have been added to the database of the Belgian computer program used for processing visa applications. If an applicant matches an individual or an alias in the database, the application in question is automatically forwarded to the competent national authority for denial.

With regard to work authorizations and professional cards, the competent regional authorities have updated their internal procedures pursuant to resolution 2375 (2017) and Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1836 of 10 October 2017. No national of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has a work permit or a professional card in Belgium.

United Nations S/AC.49/2018/31

Security Council

Distr.: General
9 March 2018

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Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)

Note verbale dated 9 March 2018 from the Permanent Mission of Viet Nam to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) and has the honour to submit the report of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam on the measures taken to implement Security Council resolutions 2371 (2017) and 2375 (2017) (see annex).

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Annex to the note verbale dated 9 March 2018 from the Permanent Mission of Viet Nam to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

Report of Viet Nam on the implementation of Security Council resolutions 2371 (2017) and 2375 (2017)

Pursuant to paragraph 18 of Security Council resolution 2371 (2017) and paragraph 19 of resolution 2375 (2017), Viet Nam hereby submits its report on the measures taken to implement these resolutions, as follows.

1. Overview

It is the consistent policy of Viet Nam to support disarmament and non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, in particular nuclear weapons. Viet Nam has always fully implemented its obligations under relevant Security Council resolutions and has submitted related reports (S/AC.49/2007/9, S/AC.49/2009/31, S/AC.49/2013/20, S/AC.49/2016/36 and S/AC.49/2017/58).

Resolutions 2371 (2017) and 2375 (2017) were promptly translated into Vietnamese and disseminated to all relevant ministries, agencies and local authorities of Viet Nam for full implementation. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs continues to be the Government agency responsible for coordinating the implementation of these resolutions, with an inter-agency focal-point mechanism for smooth communication among ministries, agencies and local authorities. The relevant ministries, agencies and local authorities have disseminated the contents of the resolutions to subsidiary bodies, entities and individuals, including businesses operating within the territory or under the jurisdiction of Viet Nam, and have conducted reviews to ensure the full implementation of the provisions of the resolutions.

2. Implementation measures

In addition to the information provided in the previous reports on the implementation of Security Council resolutions relating to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Viet Nam hereby reports on some updates and the implementation of concrete provisions of resolutions 2371 (2017) and 2375 (2017) as follows:

(a) Freezing of financial assets and economic resources and the imposition of travel bans on individuals and entities designated by the Security Council (para. 3 of resolution 2371 (2017) and para. 3 of resolution 2375 (2017))

The list of individuals and entities designated by the Security Council has been updated and disseminated to the relevant Vietnamese authorities for full implementation. So far, no bank accounts, funds, financial assets or economic resources belonging to these individuals and entities have been found in Viet Nam.

Viet Nam has listed 10 individuals under the category "not eligible for entry" (including nine individuals mentioned in annex I to resolution 2371 (2017) and one individual mentioned in annex I to resolution 2375 (2017)). Viet Nam has directed all Vietnamese and foreign airlines operating in Viet Nam to include these individuals in a travel ban list in accordance with article 146 of the Law on Civil Aviation of Viet Nam.

(b) Entry into ports of vessels related to activities prohibited by the Security Council (para. 6 of resolution 2371 (2017) and paras. 6, 7, 8, 9 and 11 of resolution 2375 (2017)) and the ownership, leasing and operation of vessels flagged by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (para. 7 of resolution 2371 (2017))

Vietnamese maritime port authorities have actively updated information on the list of vessels designated by the Security Council in order to deny them entry into ports in Viet Nam.

In November 2017, Viet Nam set up an inter-agency mechanism to closely monitor the ban on the procurement of Democratic People's Republic of Korea coal and other items or materials prohibited by the Security Council and to take early preventive measures against vessels carrying such items or materials to Viet Nam. The early preventive measures include preventing these vessels from entering Viet Nam's waters, denying their port entry and refusing to carry out entry procedures for vessels.

To date, no form of ownership, leasing or operation of vessels flagged by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has been detected in Viet Nam.

(c) Sectoral sanctions (paras. 8–11 of resolution 2371 (2017) and paras. 13–17 of resolution 2375 (2017))

Viet Nam has decided to temporarily suspend the export and import of certain items of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in compliance with the relevant provisions of the Security Council resolutions.

Viet Nam has not granted or reissued work authorizations for nationals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in Viet Nam since 11 September 2017.

Viet Nam is reviewing the situation of workers of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in all provinces and cities to ensure the full implementation of the provisions of the resolutions.

(d) Joint ventures or cooperative entities (para. 12 of resolution 2371 (2017) and para. 18 of resolution 2375 (2017))

Localities in Viet Nam are requested to review and take necessary measures to end the operation of any joint ventures or cooperative entities with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in their respective areas.

3. Conclusion

As a responsible Member of the United Nations, Viet Nam will continue to seriously implement relevant Security Council resolutions and cooperate closely with the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) to implement resolutions 2371 (2017) and 2375 (2017). Viet Nam will conduct regular reviews to ensure the full implementation of relevant Security Council resolutions.

United Nations S/AC.49/2018/32

General Assembly

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Note verbale dated 14 March 2018 from the Permanent Mission of Indonesia to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Indonesia to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) and has the honour to submit the national report of the Republic of Indonesia, under paragraph 18 of resolution 2371 (2017) and paragraph 19 of resolution 2375 (2017), on concrete steps taken by Indonesia to effectively implement the provisions of various resolutions related to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (see annex).

Annex to the note verbale dated 14 March 2018 from the Permanent Mission of Indonesia to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

Report of Indonesia on the implementation of Security Council resolutions 2371 (2017) and 2375 (2017)

The Government of the Republic of Indonesia has taken note of the adoption of Security Council resolutions 2371 (2017) and 2375 (2017) and subsequent resolutions pertaining to the situation on the Korean Peninsula. The Government of the Republic of Indonesia views these resolutions as a strong manifestation of the international community's rejection of the use, possession and proliferation of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery.

The Government of the Republic of Indonesia has also publicly expressed its concern over the series of nuclear tests carried out and ballistic missiles launched by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The Government of the Republic of Indonesia has continuously called for all parties to exercise self-restraint and prioritize diplomacy and dialogue, in order to create conditions conducive to peace, stability and development in the region.

Following the adoption by the Security Council of resolutions 2371 (2017) and 2375 (2017) and subsequent resolutions pertaining to the Democratic Republic People's Republic of Korea, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia has continued to extensively elaborate national measures.

Prior to the adoption of resolutions 2371 (2017) and 2375 (2017) and subsequent resolutions by the Security Council pertaining to the Democratic Republic People's Republic of Korea, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia had already taken concrete steps at the national level to strengthen measures that could be used to implement the resolutions:

Procedural measures

(a) The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has circulated an official letter, duly notifying all relevant agencies about the enactment of Security Council resolutions 2371 (2017) and 2375 (2017) and subsequent resolutions;

(b) The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has conducted a series of national meetings with relevant stakeholders to coordinate and conduct stocktaking of responsibilities deriving from the resolutions;

(c) The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia will continue to coordinate with all relevant agencies, with a view to facilitating measures under the resolutions in accordance with Indonesian laws.

Legal framework

(a) Law No. 8 of 2010 on the Prevention and Eradication of Money Laundering;

(b) Bank Indonesia Regulation No. 19/10/PBI/2017 on the implementation of an anti-money-laundering programme and the prevention of terrorist financing for non-bank payment system service providers and non-bank money-changing service providers;

(c) Bank Indonesia Regulation No. 14/27/PBI/2012 on the implementation of an anti-money-laundering programme and the prevention of terrorist financing, including from high-risk countries;

- Article 31 of this regulation stipulates the obligation for bank institutions to continuously monitor any transactions coming from clients and/or banks originating in countries assessed as high-risk by the Financial Action Task Force and the United Nations.

(d) Indonesian Financial Intelligence Unit Regulation No. PER-04/1.02/PPATK/03/2014 on the identification of suspicious financial transactions by financial service providers;

- The law enforcement agencies have used this framework to identify any suspicious transaction that is potentially related to the Consolidated United Nations Security Council Sanctions List, as stipulated in article 4 of the regulation.

(e) The Government of the Republic of Indonesia has also enacted a joint regulation on the implementation of targeted financial sanctions related to the financing of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, which has provided an established procedure for relevant agencies to freeze assets of targeted individuals;

- As at September 2017, Indonesia has registered 63 individuals and 53 entities for asset freezes in relation to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, as designated by previous Security Council resolutions.
- In this regard, the Government of Indonesia regularly updates a list regarding financing of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

(f) The Government of the Republic of Indonesia is also currently preparing a bill on nuclear security that will cover measures taken by the Government on nuclear security and non-proliferation issues.

Evidently, the measures that Indonesia has taken to implement Security Council resolutions 2371 (2017) and 2375 (2017) and previous resolutions have had a notable impact on bilateral cooperation between Indonesia and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea:

(a) Two-way trade between and Indonesia and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea remains insignificant, with a negative trend in the past five years;

(b) Indonesia is currently reviewing the number of diplomatic staff at the embassy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in Jakarta in respect of the principle of reciprocity;

(c) Indonesia is currently reducing its official engagement with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. There has been no official visit by Indonesian officials to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea or vice versa in the past 10 months;

(d) The implementation of regulations on monetary and financial obligations with regard to relevant business entities of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has been strengthened, resulting in the discontinuation of their activities in Indonesia.

The Government of Indonesia will in the future continue to strengthen its capacity to implement resolutions 2371 (2017), 2375 (2017) and previous resolutions, inter alia, by:

(a) Institutionalizing the implementation of designated sanctions of the Security Council imposed on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;

(b) Strengthening activities to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the resolutions by various ministries and agencies;

(c) Intensifying efforts to reach out to relevant stakeholders (including the private sector) to ensure the full implementation of the provisions of Security Council resolutions in Indonesia.